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title of "Notes on the genus *Yucca*," his elaborate revision of the genus here first comprehensively treated. Two years later appeared his notes on *Agave*, in which are enumerated and described the species detected within the limits of the United States, as well as a few foreign species previously imperfectly known. For many years Dr. Engelmann studied the genus *Vitis*, and our knowledge of the North-American species of this is due in a large measure to his investigations. His last botanical publication, a sketch of the true grapevines of the United States, although written some months earlier, and previous to his last European journey, was issued late in 1883.

Dr. Engelmann's botanical writings were not voluminous. All his work, however, is characterized by the most careful and conscientious preparation, great, good judgment, classical methods of treatment, and remarkable thoroughness. His investigations were slow and laborious, often lasting for years in the case of a single plant. No botanist was ever less anxious to publish prematurely the results of his observations, or was less satisfied with the results of his own knowledge. So admirable, and in these days unusual, caution has made Dr. Engelmann's botanical writings masterpieces in their way, worthy to stand with the best productions of their nature which have yet appeared. This very caution and desire to wait for completeness, however, which has made Dr. Englemann's published papers what they are, has cost the world a vast store of valuable information collected by him during long years of careful investigation, but never quite ready, in his critical judgment, for publication.

Dr. Engelmann, in addition to his professional and botanical labors, was a most zealous meteorological observer, and, at the time of his death, was probably one of the oldest meteorologists in the United States. His meteorological and other miscellaneous papers, as well as his important botanical ones since 1859, have been published in the *Transactions* of the St. Louis Academy of Science, which he was largely instrumental in establishing, and which he long served as president.

Dr. Engelmann was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a corporate member of the National Academy of Sciences, a foreign member of the Linnean Society of London, and an active or corresponding member of many other learned bodies. He long enjoyed the friendship, the respect and the correspondence of many of the most distinguished botanists of the age, everywhere the recognized authority in those departments of his favorite science which had most interested him.

(For this account of Dr. Engelmann's life and labors, and for the engraving which illustrates it, we are indebted to our cotemporary, *Science*.)

New North American Fungi.

By J. B. Ellis and B. M. Everhart.

Peziza (Mollisia) fumigata.—Densely gregarious, minute (.13–.16$^{\text{mm.}}$) sooty-black; disk nearly plane, scarcely margined, minutely papillose; asci oblong-cylindrical, 50 x 7μ; paraphyses thickened above; sporidia oblique or biseriate, oblong, 2–3-nucleate, hyaline, slightly curved, 9–12 x 3μ. Texture of the cups fibrous, the fibres bearing at their free ends minute, oblong or subglobose brown conidia.

On rotten wood of *Magnolia*, Newfield, N. J., Oct., 1883.

Schizoxylon moniliferum.—Cæspitose, 4–6 individuals clustered together; disc about $1.5^{\text{mm.}}$ across, covered by the cinereous, thin inner membrane, which is soon perforated in the centre, revealing the pallid hymenium; margin of the outer membrane briefly reflexed and imperfectly toothed; asci 250–300x6–8μ surrounded by numerous paraphyses; sporidia filiform nearly as long as the asci and very easily separating into many globose joints about 1.15μ in diameter.

On dead and dry wood of oak (*Quercus coccinea* and *Q. alba*), mostly on some old wound or where a limb has been broken off. At first buried in the wood, except the disk, but at length more or less exposed (by the decay of the wood?) and then black outside.

Newfield N. J.; autumn and winter.

Leptosphæria Physalidis.—Perithecia minute, depressed-globose, of coarse cellular structure, with a rather broad opening above; asci 35–40x7–8μ without paraphyses; sporidia biseriate, fusiform, slightly curved, yellowish, 3-septate, 15–19x3μ.

On dirty, white, round spots on leaves of *Physalis pubescens*, with *Entyloma Physalidis*, Winter. Near Lexington, Ky., Aug. 1883, Prof. W. A. Kellermann.

Sphæria (Teichospora) muricata.—Perithecia gregarious or scattered, hemispherical, $.33–.5^{\text{mm.}}$ in diameter, muricate-roughened and often obscurely radiate-striate around the prominent, very slightly compressed ostiolum, slightly pruinose, olivaceous when fresh, black and collapsed when dry; asci cylindrical, with stout, granular paraphyses 2.5–3μ thick; sporidia elliptical, brown, 3-septate, with one or more imperfect, longitudinal septa, 18–25x10–11.5μ.

Differs from *T. pezizoides*, S. & S., in its larger, rougher perithecia and its larger asci and sporidia.

On bark. San Diego, Cal.; leg. C. R. Orcutt, com. C. J. Sprague.

Anthostomella ostiolata.—Perithecia single or 2–4 together, $.33–.5^{\text{mm.}}$ in diameter, nearly buried in the unchanged inner bark, but with their upper part distinctly prominent though closely covered by the blackened epidermis, which is pierced by the short, stout ostiolum; asci cylindrical, 80–85x7–8μ, with linear paraphyses; sporidia obliquely uniseriate, oblong-elliptical, brown, 1–2-nucleate, 10–13x4–5μ.

Closely allied to *A. limitata*, Sacc., and *A. intermedia*, Nitschke. The stroma is formed of the unaltered substance of the bark and not limited by any circumscribing line.

Sphæria aquatica. — Perithecia scattered, membranaceous, $.25^{\text{mm.}}$ in diameter, partly buried in the wood, subglobose or a little elongated; ostiolum papilliform; asci linear, 150x8–6μ with abundant paraphyses; sporidia uniseriate (end to end), oblong, uniseptate and slightly constricted at the septum, straight or slightly curved, pale at first, with a single large nucleus in each cell, at length clear dark brown, 15–20x6–7μ.

Inside a cedar water-pail in constant use; on the bottom and around the lower part of the sides where it must have been almost constantly under water. Newfield N. J., Dec., 1883.